9 HOPEFUL MEN!

SY WILLIAM GLAND BOURNE For forth anew, O Hopeful Men!
Not ever shall defeat be yours!
The Future shall give Might again,
And fling world-wide the massive doors: Mprisoned by a gloomy Doubt, Yet Hope illumes the walls within, And not long hence the victor's shout Shall well declare who nobly win.

Cheer up anew, O Hopeful Men!
Truth hath the stubborn lie to meet,
Which, though oft buried, springs again In serpent forms around your feet; Cheer up! cheer up! the strongest foe Submissive to the Truth shall yield. And to the nether depths shall go To leave unstained the glorious field.

Strike on anew, O Hopeful Men! Ye who in Earnest love the Right! Ye have not lost your honor—then Strike on in Faith's undoubting Mighs; The victors riot in excess, And riot shall give place to sleep. Then strike, and Heaven shall surely bless

The valiant who their watch-vows keep Gird on anew, O Hopeful Men! The armor is unsulfied still! The blade is trusty now, as when We thought to work Progression's will: Not to the Baal bow the knee! Not for the Moloch curse the sod!

Souls that have passed the fire are free To make their purer vows to Goo! Rise up anew, O Hopeful Men! Ye have not fallen, but they fied!

Ye have not fallen, but they fied!

Push to the dark and guilty den

While strange Dishonor marks their tread;

The victors are not they whose cry

Peals through the vault with thunder-tons. But 'tis the Truth that shall not die, And they who love the Truth alone. Take heart anew, O Hopeful Men!

We have now learned the battle-ground! Our standard is our own again— There to the last be ever found! The Future in its glory beams
With the bright truth the Prophets saw. When the New Earth shall bathe in streams Of bliss, through Heaven's eternal law!

# BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

LXIV. VENICE, THE TYROL AND GERMANY

Beiterial Correspondence of The Tribune.
Gorna, Germany, Monday, Sept. 29, 1832.
Again the old roads of travel! nor can I hope to make "new tracks" upon them, as does a European correspondent of The Tribune. After that new and rich Ociental life, in which I have been revelling so long, what can I say of these beaten highways that will not be stale from their very familiarity? Do not, therefore, expect more than the merest skeletons of my journeyings-just enough to keep up a sort of communication between the year of travel that has closed and the new one which is about to com-

I left Florence on the night of the 1st inst. in company with my brother. We took the railroad as far as Pistoja, where we found a miserable rettura, with three lean horses in waiting. The Appenine, in the moonlight, "is a mighty mountain dim and gray," and the air of his up per regions is keen and bising. There was an unnecessary detention of four hours at the Roman frontier, in order to change horses; the passports were speedily signed, and the Papal functionary took a bribe of 15 cents and did not look at the baggage. The ride to Bologna was charming, but we arrived too late for the dingence to Padua and were conged to wait until the next day. In Bologna, a Papal town, the traveler receives an Amazona linucary vise on his passport. Alas for Pio Nono's temporal power! He would have had quite as much un-der the Triumvirate. We had three hours in Ferrara the next day,

and I visited Tasso's prison. The diligence reached the Po at dusk, and after some delay we were ferried over to Austrian soil. There was no trouble in regard to passports, except for a Piedmontese subject, and this was finally adjusted. We were asked a number of set questions, and the answers were duly registered. We then fell into the hands of the Custom-House officers, a pack of boorish Creats, who, having nothing to do, amused themselves for two hours with our baggage. Everything was emptied out, tumbled upside down, and the small articles passed from hand to hand and commented on. A red silk sash of mine excited their capidity, and the chief officer tried every means, short of absolute seizure, to get hold of it. All our letters were opened, and a stupid Croat, who could scarcely read his own language, made a feint of perusing them. of my fellow-travelers, a Prussian, had some minintures of female heads among his baggage: these were passed around, criticised, and made the subject of coarse jests. We were as polite as possible all the while, notwithstanding we

our politeness was worse than wasted. After a cramped, uncomfortable night, we reached Padua before dawn. It rained dismally, and we set out with the first train for Venice. The low mulberry orchards looked half-swamped, and the shallow Lagunes struck me as an overflow of the sea. We rolled over the immense bridge of 222 arches, which connects Venice with the mainland, and came to a halt in the Station on the Canal Grande. I at once engaged a gendela, and was carried into the heart of the silent city. My first impress ion was, that there was an inundation. Train fell in torrents, and this accounted to for the fact of the streets being filled with water; a few hours more, and the lower stories would certainly be flooded. I knew this was an absurdity, but could not drive it from my mind, and it spoiled all the romance of my first

were inwardly boiling over with wrath: but all

view of Venice.

The three following days, however, were clear, bright and warm. The water had that hue of translucent beryl, such as you see in Canaletti's pictures: the graceful campaniles, and the painted and gilded domes were lifted against a blue Italian sky; hundreds of open bareas and close black gondolas darted hither and thither through the silent streets: the Place of St. Mark was full of music, and the Rialto crowded as in the days of Shylock. unfortunate idea of an inundation vanished; Venice was a true City of the Sea. I gave myup wholly to the charm she wrought. day floating over the green water, over the Canal Grande, northward to the miniature Venice. of Murano, southward to the Lido, or through the cool old shadowy alleys, where the plash of

the gendolier's oar is the only sound, I drank a deep, refreshing draught from the cup of Poetry and Romance which she offered me. ice can never disappoint the traveler: hers is a freshness which nothing can destroy. You may have seen all other cities in the world, but you are unprepared for her beauty, and you will not leave her without feeling in your heart the echo of that ery, uttered by one who knew

her:

"Oh. Venice, Venice, when thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A wall of nations wer thy sunken halls,
A lend lament along the sweeping see."

The ride to Verena is delightful. You have the soft outlines of the Euganean Hills, rising from the great Plain of Lombardy on the one side, and the heavy masses of the Tyrolese Alps on the other. The country between is one vast garden, watered by the tributaries of the Po. In Verona 1 spent one afternoon, vi-sited the celebrated Amphitheater, the Mauso-leum of the Scaligers, and the tomb of Juliet. There can of course be no doubt about the latsarcophagus through which Juliet breathed.

and the place where a lighted candle was inserted beside her head.

We left Verona in a Stellwagen, a mode of travel preferable to the eilwagen, or diligence, which goes day and night. The stellwagen should also be preferred by those who wish to see something of the people. The fare is cheap-about a dollar for every sixty milesand it is consequently patronized by all classes. The driver is always called Bastl, a nickname for Sebastian, and is celebrated for his incessant thirst and the willingness with which he allows travelers to satisfy theirs. On the first day we passed through the gorge of Rivoli and arrived at Trent. On the second day we followed the course of the Adige as far as Botzen, and then took a new conveyance to Brixen, where we arrived late at night. The scenery in the valley of the Adige is magnificent From Brixen we passed through the defile where the French were routed by the Tyrolese in 1809, and then ascended the Brenner, the lowest of all the Alpine passes. The post-house on the summit is about 4,500 feet above the sea, and the climate is mild enough for fruit trees and the bardy varieties of grain. We reached Innsbruck the same night.

I experienced the same perplexity in regard to money, in Southern Tyrol, as in Vienna last There are three different currencies, and their relative value is continually varying. In Venice and Lombardy, where no one will ac-cept paper money the difficulties are much less. The Tyrolese have suffered great losses from the introduction of paper money, and are still more dissatisfied with the new and griading laws that have been forced upon them. Tyrol was once considered the most loyal part of the Emperor's dominions, but such is now the disgust and discontent of the population, that several persons warned me that the Tyrolese, in case of a new revolution in Lombardy, would remain passive. By a recent law even the drivers of the stellwagen are obliged to take out passports. Every night we were presented with a great string of blanks to fill up. requiring the most minute information concern ourselves. I conscientiously filled up all the blanks, but in order not to commit myself, frequently wrote, under the head of object of

yourney: "has none." We left Innsbruck at daybreak, drove down the Valley of the Inn to Schwatz, and then to the bath of Kreuth, by way of Achen See. The transition to a cold climate, which I experienced keenly in this journey, brought on a violent catarrh, from which I have not yet entirely recovered. Kreuth is a lovely mountain s tude, much frequented in summer by the Mu-nichers. Another day brought us to the city of beer and frescoes, where we spent a day and took a hurried survey of its Institutions of Art. They were already familiar to me, except the colossal figure of Bavaria and the Basilica, both of which have been completed since my first visit. I spent a quarter of an hour in the atelier of Kaulbach, and saw his great picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem, intended for the

Royal Museum of Berlin.
The journey from Munich to Heidelberg is now made in twenty-four hours, although fifty miles of it must be performed in a diligence. I stopped at Stuttgard, to vicis Berthold Auerbach, the popular author of "Derfgeschichten," (Village Stories.) but he was absent in the Black Forest, collecting materials for a new work. At Tübingen, however, I was so fortunate as to meet with Uhland. The poet is now advanced in years, but preserves the same true and simple nature which breathes through his immortal songs. In Heidelberg, where I parted with my brother, who turned his face homeward, I made two interesting acquaintances: the Baron von Gumbach, who has just completed a Comparative Chronology of the Greeks, Hebrews and Egyptians; and Professor Rich, author of the "History of Eastern Philosophy." The latter gentleman has for the past three years devoted himself to the study of the Egyptian hieroglyphic language, and has made such progress that he is confident of fill-ing the gaps left by Champollion, and giving complete translations of all the monumental inscriptions. His work will expose the blunders of Lepsius, who will hereafter stand convicted of ignorance as well as Vandalism. I am glad to find all German scholars writing in condem-

uation of the outrages he perpetrated in Egypt. In Frankfort, I called on Dr. Rüppel, the eelebrated traveler in Abyssinia and Kordofan, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Khartoum. He has now the charge of the Museum of Natural History in that city. He is a re-markable man, still strong and active, and not only competent but willing to undertake new journeys into Central Africa.

I was welcomed here ten days ago by the same friend from whom I parted in last December, on the beach at Assouan, in Upper Egypt. was a joyous meeting to both of us : but, though we have just finished the tour of the Thuringian Forest, enjoying everywhere some of the love-liest German scenery and the warmth of German hospitality, we still agree that there never was in our lives, and never will be again, so glorious an episode of travel as that happy month

## IRELAND.

Correspondence of The N Y. Trabune. DUFLIN, Priday, Nov. 12, 1832. THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.

The combatants are on the arena while I write. Proclamations have been made, and the par-tics have girded themselves for the fight. The Queen has sold what her Ministry bid her. They have give the challenge, which their opponents are pledged to accept; but whether the battle is to take place forth with, or to be suspended-till the Royal Lady ha disappeared, and the great military spectacle shall have ed away, at which this Old Continent is to assistis not so certain, nor does it greatly matter; nor is the alt even of mighty moment, except to themselves at quarter-day, and their respective hosts of hungry

Even if Richard Cobden's threat at the Manchester cuthering be carried into effect, to compel ministers to those who will be the fair exponents and hearty agents of the principles of Free Trade; and if Mr. Keegh keep the promise then and there made, in the Irish Brigade, and they act upon the principle that though pledged not to help to put in, or keep in, any English party, they are quite free and ready to help to put out any such-and particularly that one now inhelp in the expulsion, we can hardly look for a Ministry out of this alliance. If another alliance-that of Russellites and Grahamites would step in our Irish friends would be much where they were; and practically, too, for that matter, so would the Manches terians. The only difference-and it is not in favor of the country-is that of the two, the party now out, and that would come in were there a change, has the breest following to be fastened on the public purse and is notoriously and infamously the most inclined to job for their advantage. So, leaving this practically and publicly unimportant contest to be settled by th great adjuster, time, I notice other matters of far more mement to this country and the world at large; us securus, whether Derby shall have the Cobden sword suspended over him, so as to spoil his appetite for his Christmas dinner, or the long train of hungry Whig expectants live over that period-gloomy to them-on

ensubstantial hopes. THE ASPECT OF EUROPEAN APPAIRS. It bodes war; but the talk is of peace. "The Empire is peace," says Louis Napoleon, -now Emperor,but wee to him who disturbs it." According to Doc tor Cabill, him means England's Prime Minister; and the threat refers to refusal to abolish penal enactments against the Roman Catholics,—at the lidding of the "Religious Equality" confederation, or the attempt to impose new restrictions on the Irish priesthood in consequence of the patriotic part they played in the late elections. But according to the London press, "him" means any, or all of the Powers, who were parties to the treaty of Vienna-and who shall attempt to enforce its provisions, whereby Napoleon the great abdicated Empire, not only for himself but for his heirs and successors. That succession, they say, Louis Napoleon

claims ; so that, while France wills him to be Emperor. he wills that he shall be so, as Napoleon the Third; while the aforesaid treaty prohibits it.

It is one of those singular, humanly undesigned, co-incidences, that while the pageant for celebrating the Empire in France is being prepared, all Europe that was united in abolishing the Napoleonic Dynasty, is assembled by its representatives, to colebrate the funeral obsequies of the man who was the chosen eader in the warfare that ended in that abdication Reminiscences not friendly to peace will be called up by this assemblage at St. Pauls, next Thursday; and when there shall be the inanguration of Empire in Paris, reminiscences equally unfriendly will be enkindled. And the Pope is not the only one who has difficulties, to crown or not to crown. There is not power in Europe that has not its difficulty, to acquiesc or not to acquiesce : forasmuch as it is to abandon legitimacy, countenance usurpation, relinquish treaties, I am inclined to fancy that as "the Empire is or war. I am inclines to takey that as "the Empire is peace," if Napoleon and his French are let alone, "to paddle their own canoe "as they like, they will be let one; the rather, that Legitimacy is at a discount, and the people-whatever the rulers might wish-are in and there is not one of the European Powers, the internal condition of whose dominions, and the State of whose treasury is such as to permit of going to war. ASPECT OF IRISH AFFAIRS.

It is pecific, except in what is called the religious conflict. In this there is no truce nor armistice. But it far from being universal among the Clergy or Laity of either the Protestant or Roman Catholic Churches. There are certain localities-the Metropolis, Belfast, Cork,-and in these certain districts given over to controversial discussions. Elsewhere the people are much as in ordinary times. And then there are parts of the country where, when the famine prevailed, relief was distributed, and therewith a system of religious instruction by schools. Bible readers, and preachers instituted; and this has been continued and extended, is patronized by Bishops, and has become an object of in terest with the Evangelical Body. The Presbyterians Methodists, and others have their schools and "mis sions;" but the grand effort to "make Ireland Protest ant" is made by the Established Church.

In opposition to all this, the Bishops and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church-aided by the Defense Association—have multiplied and increased their agen-cies, opposing the "proselytizers" by schools and missions and seem to entertain no doubt of bringing back these "soupers" and "stirabout Protestants," as they The war is rife over all these districtsnot only of tongues, but often of more formidable weapons,—the Police and Magistrates at Quarter Sessions being often required to interfere. These local controversies (urnish materials for the lovers of disputation in more public scenes. Altogether, there is a considerable amount of floating controversial discus sion-sufficient to interest the zealous of both reli gions; and it is needless to deny that it has ruilled so ciety, and embittered neighborhoods over a large part of he country.

Nor can it be questioned, that in this state of things

originated the Establishment abolition movement, by Religious Equality" Conference. If, on the one hand, it was scarcely to be wondered at that the Established clergy should gladly avail themselves of an opporwith their smallness compared with the rich provision made for the shepherds;—on the other, it is not at all surprising that Roman Catholic clergy, when an argression so widely extended, vigorous, direct and avowed, taliate; the more so, that if their opponents succeed, they will starve them, and these same temporalities, having been once the property of the Roman Catholic Church, are looked upon as a robbery and spoliation.

The period, however, selected for commencing the

movement is not favorable. The spirit awakened, in England and Scotland, by the discussions, in and out of Parliament, on "the Papal Aggression," keeps the Dissenters aloof. Besides, they would regard it as unchris tien and unbrotherly to join in an attack upon the Epi-copal Church, at the moment when she is zealous and reported successful. They sink the question of establishments in that of Protestantism. And the ascendancy of what is called ultramontanism, since the advent of Dr. Cullen, has repelled the Liberals, both Catholic and Protestant; and in particular the displays of the last elections. It is now regarded outside the "Conference" as a mere agitation, like the Repeal of the Union: only lacking the master mind to give it

And now, if fame say true,-fame, set forth by the correspondent of The Morning Chronicle, living in Rome,-copied into all the papers, and not contra dieted,—that most actute and accomplished of British diplometists, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.—who stepped down from Florence to Rome,-merely as a private in-dividual (for we have no official Ambassador in the Pope's Metropolis)-instead of the snubbing which the Paris Debats said Cardinal Antonelli dealt out to him, succeeded in getting a letter of reprimand to Archbishop MacHale, an injunction of moderation to the pricate and a modification of the decree of the Synod of Thurle recording the Queen's Colleges.

If this be true,-and, if not, it is singular it should not have been contradicted,-it would account for the mission of so eminent a personage as Sir Heavy to minor pewer, such as Turcany, after having satisfacto-rily filled the office of Ambassador in such important places as Madrid and Washington.

However, till the British Government and Parliament

retrace their steps—of which I see no indications—while there may be a hollow truce, and outward peace there will be no cordial cooperation of the Irish priesthood and the British Government.

It is not a bad indication that the country is rising. that already the Press has begun to discuss the question, To what party and to what measures is the incipie esperity attributable? It is, no doubt, deplorable for the tourist to contemplate rootless cabins, and demoished villages, which jar upon the feelings and mar the beauty of many a scene in Western and Central Ireland. But the 772 Properties, or portions thereof, sold the encumbered estates Court, have been bought by 20,000 acres. Already are these new proprietors either cultivating the lands themselves.—by laborers brought from the Poorhouses -beginning to become the receptucles only of their proper insuates, -who find them es better off working for wages, than in the mud hovel and potato garden; or letting them out in farm And in all the other parts of the country—that had not required these changes—there is decided improveent : in markets, commerce, railway extension, monufactures—and the comforts of the people, indicated by the increased consumption of excisable commodities

Whether what I have stated before on the authority of The Morning Chronicle about the withdrawment of provition to the National Scools and Queen's Colleges. true or not, certain it is that these institutions are advancing, and the colleges, with their four hundred students, maintain the proportions—in the religion of the students and the departments of their study—that might, all things considered, be expected. As to the schools, both in Dublin and the West and South, the great bulk of the children in them are Roman Catho--for the Church Protestants go only to the Church Schools; and besides the other and higher considers tions that make these institutions so desirable, whose teachers are as competent, whose books are as judiciously adapted, and whose whole system is as complete as anything of the kind in these Old Countries. A map of the stations of the Constabulary shows that in propos tion to the multiplication of the Schools is the diminu-

But, if the system is so good, why is it objected to ! Because it is so good. The sitra Projestants want the schools conducted on Protestant principles; and the ultra Catholics, on Catholic principles. The one, remire the management to be exclusively theirs, because they have the trath and are the Established Clergy the other because theirs is the true religion, and they are most in number. The schools afford equal facilities education to all, upon purely Christian principles. and leave the peculiar religious instruction to the respective clergy—giving a triumph to none.

PROSPECTS As the country has pronounced for Trade, the minismy will acquiesce, and carry out its principles faithfully. In this case, with a worry or two on the "Address." and others, at intervals, as their plans develope themselves, they are not likely to be disturbed for some time. But it is said an "Incumbered Estates Court" for England will be required; se, though not so many estates are incumbered there as there were in Ireland, nor any so deeply, reuts must be so much lowered to ment the

altered circumstances, that all must economize-and in many, economy won't do. This will not diminish the hostility of the "towns" and "country" parties.

We are getting pretty well through our transition state in Ireland; and it does speak well for the Irish character, that the demoralization has been far less than might have been feared-less, by far, than in England, though her crisis is only coming. The regard for property, under unparalleled privations, is little less than miraculous; and Sir Francis Head, who has just made a tour-in a not overly friendly spirit-bears testimony to the virtue of our females-presenting, as it does, a striking contrast to the comparative disregard of chastity so frightfully prevalent in too many districts in England, leading to the murder of elegiti mate children to a most horrible extent. Everywhere the constabulary told him that illegitimate children were of rare occurrence. In Claddagh, a wretched fishing village near Galway, a constable who had resided there nine years had never heard of one, and the inspector in Galway had heard of but one in that town.

Agencies of various kinds are at work to improve agriculture—in particular to increase the cultivation and improve the manufacture of flax, of which so much is imported; to promote manufactures; and, in the papers this morning, three new railroad lines are advertised. The worst is over. The country is start ing on a new career-physical, educational, industrial and, with the blessing of Heaven, we shall not be evermore writing of evils, and quarrels, and distress, and

lesolation. Telescoros.
P. S.—The Queen's Speech, recognizing Free Teads, and a considerate regard for the consequent difficulties, in reference to both, advises a liberal dealing with Iremeasures if turbulence be evinced. There is enough ain it to insure a hot discussion, both of what it conistry, or even, perhaps, to lead to an amendment on

#### ENGLAND.

International Cheap Postage.

From The London Daily News.

Few projects were more opposed by finan-From The London Daily News.

From projects were more opposed by financiers of the old school than the proposition for the abolition of the ancient system of payment for postage, and the establishment of an uniform cheap rate. A distinguished political economist is known to have expressed himself on the subject of Mr. Rowland Hill's proposition in terms of great contempt. The old postage import was said to be a model of a tax. It brought in a large sum to the revenue and yet each person contributed but a very small sum, and in each case the payment was in proportion to the advantage received. These arguments, however, have all been shelved by the very great success of the penny postage. It has been discovered that the great evil of the dear system was not so much the hardship indicted an those who paid, but the injustice done to those who could not pay, and were therefore deprived of all opportunity of that intercourse with their fellows which can only be carried on by epistolary correspondence. There are countless thousands of letter-writers now, who could never have opened their hearts to their correspondents under the dear rate system. The effect of the penny postage was to adord a broad channel of communication, along which was floods of sympathy can travel, which were condemned before to hopeless imprisonment. In a word, the moral effect of the alteration has been so great, that there is no chance of gaining sitention to an argument founded upon mere areal regulations.

The establishment was the belief in little public utility, the question materally arises, why should not the principle be applied to foreign letters? If a letter carried five or six humaired miles within the Island is charged one nearly, why should a letter carried twenters.

the Chi mel cost eightpence: If the inhabitants of the different localities in England and Scotland are in the enjoyment of a perfect communication of thought, what should prevent the inhabitants of the different automs of the carth enjoying the same privileges: Why should na-

the earth enjoying the same privileges! Why should match be debured by a money barrier from that interchange of mental activity which is one of the greatest instruments of civiliration?

As no reasonal to cause can be assigned for an answer in the negative to these questions, a society has been formed for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of a system of international poetage, founded upon the principles which distinguish the system of penny postage in Great Britain—uniformity, prepayment, and cheapness. In the course of their proceedings they have brought to light some curious facts as to the total absence of these qualifactions in the precent postal regulations. The want of anything like uniformity is tastified by the fact that there, are at the present time thirty or more different acts of postage for a single letter not exceeding half an cause in weight. These rates range from one penny up to two shillings and minepence. To make conjusted more confounded, there are three different weights for a single letter. The Post Office Official Director tells us that these weights may be either under a quarter of an onnee, exactly a quarter of an onnee, or half an onnee, exactly a quarter of an onnee, or half an onnee. Refore a person can tell what he has to pay for a letter, although persons engaged in foreign correspondence. There are 240 routes for which prepayment is aptional, 140 for which it is imperative, and 4 for which it is forbidden. If prepayment is negative, the missive is thrown into the dead letter box, where it awaits—like a heathen ghost by the side of Styx—the artival of the few which will bribe the grim Charon of

or Post-Office to leny it to its destination.

The p-pers published by the International Postage error inflor furnish some curious details with respect to ge enormous rates which are levied on the transmission of letters. A letter weighing half an ounce is charged the rate of 2.9,300 per ium. A letter to India pays at the rate of £16,200 per ium. A carious example is given in the case of a gentleman who transmitted a letter weighing a little more than an ounce to a correspondent in Spain. The sender and receiver had to pay between them seventeen shillings and four pence for postage. Now, had the article forwarded been a butt of sherry, instead of a few sheets of paper, the charge for transmission would have been about five shillings. If the episte in question had been written for the purpose of ordering the aborry, it would appear that while the wine list if was sent over into England at the rate of ten shillings per tun, the order to send it was carried at the rate of about £30,000 per tun.

use per lun, the order to send it was carried at the rate f about \$2.0,000 per tun.

The reformation which it will be the object of the association to achieve, must be carried out with a due resid to the interests and convenience of the various contries forming the Postal Union. It will be requisite. repaid. This would, in the first place, put an end to all complicated accounts of postage between nations, and all complicated accounts in the power of each country a determine its own rate. The agreement between the contracting parties should be to the effect that each should engage to transmit to its correct address a letter believered to it free from the Post-Office of the other, as the number of letters sent by each of two countries to the other must be pretty nearly equal, the division of he revenue would be fairly provided for. The instant that such an agreement as this begins to be carried out setting two nations, the process of changening the that such an agreement as this begins to be carried out between two nations, the process of cheapening the postage must also commence, it this is not already done, it would be assurd for any Government to per-ist in making its subjects pay a large sum more for the car-riage of a letter than is past by a correspondent for the carriage of an answer to that letter. The total unfair-ness of such a regulation would in the end prove its destroying.

struction.

The association which has undertaken to carry out this chiert deserves the thanks of all friends of unre-stricted communication between the countries of the world. If they succeed they will have schiered the world. If they succeed they will have achieved the great object of destroying a very powerful barrier in the way of modern civilization. The snore nations are brought together, either bodily or mentally, the greater quarante will there befor peace and progress. It is but right too, and reasonable, that now so much has been done to cheapen and expedite the transmission of the produce of the physical activity of man, something should be done to facilitate the interchange of the products of his mental activity. Meanwhile there is a great battle to fight. Ignorance and prejudice and vested interests will have to be opposed. To do this, the International Postage Association will need support; and it national Postage Association will need support; is for this reason that we commend their cause attention of all lovers of progress.

### The American Abolitionists and The London Times. From The Morning Advertiser.

During the many years that we have stood slene among our daily contemporaries in the advocacy of the emancipation of the 3,000,000 human beings held in a galling and degrading bonsinge on the other side of the Atlantic, we have often feit that the only thing wanting to call forth the dorment anti-Slavery feeling of England would be the appearance of The Times as the friend and applicated of the shareholders in the Southern State. We would be the appearance of The Times as the friend and apologist of the slaveholders in the Southern States. We connot as yet say that our wish has been fully realized; but we have seen enough in the columns of our contem-porary, within the last few weeks, to warrant ahope that should we live much longer, we shall have the gratifica-tion of seeing The Times come out a full fledged abettor of American Slavery, and the advocate of the slavehold-ers. That would, to our minds, be the most favorable symptom which could exhibit itself, of the approaching

symptom which could examin usen, or the approaching downful of the most enormous iniquity on the ince of the earth; for our renders must have remarked that by some extraordinary fatality, which it is beyond our philosophy to explain, any cause which The Times stremously up-holds is sure to fail, just as any cause which it vehemently

assals is certain to triumph.

The first effort which our contemporary has made of late years to prop up the falling cause of American Shaver, was in a long and elaborate review of Uncle Tom's Cabin. We made some remarks on that defense of the American "domestic institution" at the time of

its appearance, and the Earl of Carlisic has followed up our articles on the subject in the proface which he has our articles on the subject in the preface which he has written to Mr. Routledge's edition of the work in

Another article, which is to be regarded as a virtual vindication of the coormities of transatlantic Slavery, appeared in The Times of Saturday. It takes the shape, this time, not of a literary review, but of a leading article, and one, moreover, of the "thundering" kind. Of course The Times admits that the cause of slave emancipation is "just." Who does not! We venture to say that there is not a "proprietor" of human beings, an "owner" of immortal souls, on the other side of the Atlantic, who will not make a similar admission. These persons one and all protest that they look forward to the time when the colored population will be liberated from their present bondage. But ask them when they expect the day of emancipation will arrive, and, the The Times, they cannot tell. They are silent. They have not a word to say. That day is lost in the indefiniteness of the future. It may be centuries hence. Ask them, moreover, what they are doing to accelerate the grand era of the emancipation of 3,000,000 of their fellow-creatures, and they are speechless. They know that they are doing nothing to prepare the way for that great consummation.

Nor is this the only ground on which these American Another article, which is to be regarded as a virtual

nothing to prepare the way for that great consummation.

Nor is this the only ground on which these American slaveholders are amenable to censure. It would be bad enough that they should be doing nothing to promote the cause of ultimate slave emancipation, but they are guilty of something very much worse than indifference and inscrivity. They are doing all in their power to defeat the efforts of those who are laboring for the liberation of the slaves in the Southern States. To be an Abolitionist is, with these persons, and evidently with The Times also, to be guilty of a crime of the deepest die. They denounce ridicule and caluministe the Abolitionists in America: The Times after the Sashou, does the same, Look, in verification of this, to its article of Saturday. See how it alones the Abolitionists. Observe the amount of vituperation with which it seeks to load those who are the only real friends of the slave—the only parties who are shoping the right course, and pursuing it with an uncomparisoning determination, to precipitate the destruction of the hideens system.

At one of their recent meetings one of the Abolitionists, it seems, characterized the gethering of the friends of the slave, as a memoratous occasion—"momentous as the claims of God." For the serversion The Times ascalle

clave, as a momentous occasion—"momentous as the claims of God." For this expression The Times asseme not only the party making use of it, but the whole body of Abelitionists. And what, we should like to know, is there, after all, so very outrageous in the phraseology that it should thus shock the very sensitive nerves of our contemporary? Whatever constitutes the claims of right, constitutes the claims of the Great Supreme. Justice and the Dedy are, in a sense, convertible terms. The claims of lanmanity, too, may be, with the litricitest propriety, construed to mean the claims of the Dedy. Toose, therefore, who are laboring for the curancipation of 3,030,000.

constitutes the claims of the Great Supreme, Static June to the Deaty are, in a sense, convertible terms. The claims of humanity, too, may be, with the strictest propriety, construed to mean the claims of the Deaty. Taose, therefore, who are laboring for the emancipation of 3000,000 of our fellow-creatures in the Southern States of America, are only seeking to promote a cause which we emphatically hold to be the cause of God, because it is the cause of righteousness, of religion, and of humanity.

The attempt of The Times to mix up the agination in favor of "Woman's Rights" with that in favor of the liberation of the slaves is as wrenched in taste as it is mjustifiable as a matter of fact. The two aginations have no necessary connection together. And any one who would contound them, must do so wifully, and not in ignorance of the facts of the case. Many of the leading agintors in favor of "Woman's Rights," have never taken any part to the movement for the annihilation of the slave power; while, on the other hand, many of the most distinguished Abolitionists have never, in any way, given the slightest countenance to the crusade in favor of the alleged rights of women. No one knows this better than The Times; but it suits its one just now to endeavor to load the Abolitionists with rifficule, and therefore, true to the instincts of its nature, it does not acrupic to resort to the most unjustifiable means, with a view to the accomplishment of its object.

But The Times will signify fail in its endervors to divert the Abolitionists, either in this country or in America, from their purpose. No less signal will be the mailure of any attempt to impair the moral power which the Abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic have accounted. They are a hody of men, speaking of them in their collective capacity, of great singleness of surpose, of indentifiable courage, of most generous impulses, of indentifiable courage, of most generous impulses, of indentifiable resulting and of surposes, of indentifiable courage, of mo helds of the slave power, until they see the integration and hideous editice converted into a hesp of ruins. And as The Times will not deter them from that course, any more than The New York Herall, and other kindred proslavety papers have done so, their moral power will not experience the slightest diminution from the obloquy and calumnics of The Times. They have already experienced in that way, all that the profligate proslavery press of America could do, and therefore the misrepresentations and mendactities of The Times will fall upon them quite as harmless as did the shafts of aged Priam of old.

#### MISCELLANEOUS. Milan in 1852.

There is an air of desolation in this fine city which present on the heart like a nightmare. True, the sheps are gay and well lighted; hundsome carriages move up and down the street. groups of officers away ger about in their elegant uniforms; but still an impain payement, or propping themselves up against crazy houses in the dark courts and alleys. Is it not strange that all the respectable up alle levels that all the respectable up alle levels. that all the respectable people have shaven chins, and that all the commonalty seem to delight in the greatest cause of this, and you will learn that the people we's beards because they are disaffected. Yes, in Austria, where men are muzzled with the leaden hand of her aimed force, hats and beards, and coats and colors, speak, and are made the emblems of principles. The other day an imperial ordinance was issued to the offect that no serve at of the crown should wear any hair on his chin, but that he might cultivate menutarbes, tuff, and dinence was aimed at the young King of Sardinia, who is celebrated for an enormous peaked beard; but that is too funny to be credited. Howbeit, all the Austrians and the Iriends of Austria shave their chins incominently, tile bear's became suddenly popular among all the

Italians.

La Scola is shut, because the clians would not listen La Scala is shut, because the claus would not listen to music in company with the Austrians, and the Canobiana is nearly deserted—the perture presenting an array of two white coars for every black one. There are Austrian eafes and Italian cafes, as distinct from each other in the nationality of their guests as if they were placed in different continents. Enter the Cafe Marza, being the cathedria, and you see every man in the well-known livery of the Emperor, and with the orthodex beard; a splendid military band is playing in the Place outside. The respectable people pass on—a few poor idlets and some boys remain, and seem to listen with a cort of ferocious pleasure they would concess if they could to its deficious strains, and then when the nucleic coases at the close of some exquisite moreau, you hear a growl from the mob, and a hiss or two through the silence and then in tear and trembling they cring up to each other, and are inctionless. It is painful to each other, and are inctionless. It is painful to each other ingletneed alacry in getting out of the way of officers and men on the tootpaths.

Still, under martial law, with upward of 10,000 men within its walls, there is but little, however, of Irute opposition to meet the eye. The Austrian does have a subject to the destroyed to the treatment of the content of the

hen within its wais, there is but fittle, however, I rate opposition to meet the cree. The Austrian do his spiriting quietly enough; but just step into the stree toward midnight—in a few seconds you will hear measured framp, and—there go the patrol—two area front, and a corporal's guard behind. Their march measured tramp, and—there go the partol—two area in front, and a corporal's guard behind. Their march is just lost in the night, when again the same sound is heard, and the numbed figures, in great-coat and shale, advance from the opposite street. Stay five minutes, and you will see that a sleeploss eye is required to watch the cripe of this iron hand. This meets the eye: but there is, in addition, the invisible police—the spice and detectives.

One English paper creeps in here—the peneryist of the deed of December 2: a risks, you have a few wretched Austrian pages filled with details of the Emperor's progress, and the Official Guertte of Venice, the leader of which is generally a lively resome of the works of the permanent court-martial, and of the sentences passed on the disaffected.—They have, by the by, just invented an excellent new crime. It is called "Opposition to the Emperor," and is very convenient, as it may be made to suit every case in every class. One old man of seventy has just been sentenced to some months' imprisonment with hard labor for it.

The Pression (Government and the Roman)

### The Prussian Government and the Roman The Prussian Government is involved, in two

The Prussian contests with the authorities of the Provinces, insertious contests with the authorities of the Romish Church, as to the rights of the Crown. In Romin Church, as to the rights of the Crown. In Westphain, the Bishop of Paderborn, demands back the whole of the estates held by the order of Jesuits at Euren, at the time the Pope disolved the order in 1773. The estates were made over to the Bishop, and the re-venues were applied to the use of the Church; but when, in 1802, the Bishopric was ceded to Prussis, the property was menaged by the Chamber of Domains on be-half of the Crown; in 1813, the funds were given to the excessed educational institutions at Paderborn, the high half of the Crown: In 1813, the runse second in the design school for training school for teachers, and the deaf and dumb school. The present Bishop disputes the right of the Crown to these funds, and claims the rederation to the Bishopric, with requyment of all the proceeds of the estates since 1813. If the question is carried into Court, the case will prove a very intricate one, from the case vitles involved. The estates originally belonged to the estates since 1813. If the question is carried into Court, the case will prove a very intricate one, from the many titles involved. The estates originally belonged to a Count Boren. In Posen, the Catholic Archishop disputes the right of the Crown to nominate to the benedices that were formerly in the gift of the monastic orders. When their property was secularised, the right of patronage become vested in the Crown, which, on a vacency, nominates to the living the priest receiving afterward the confirmation of the ecclesiastical authority. The dispute is an old one, former lawsuits on the subject having been decided in issue of the Crown the Archisishep declared he did not recognize the decision of the Civil Courts as binding on him. A subsequent appeal to the Ministry of that time produced as offer of a compromise, by which the Crown and he Archbishop should present to the vacant benefice alternately. The Church was not disinclined to necess it, but the Revolution of 1848, found the matter still uncettled; as the Constitution changes nothing in the rights of the sovereign, the President of the Prevince has again acted on them, and the conflict is renewed. The Archbishop will not conflir the nominees of the Crown, nor will be recognize the decisions of the Court, and recently made a "demonstration" of disrespect to the Previncial President by refusing to attend the diamer given to the Dict of the Province, and afterward inviting the members of that body to dine at the palace, and excluding the President.

#### Railway Accidents in Prussia

Railway Accidents in Prussia.

According to a recent return of railway truffic in Prussia, in 1851, it appears that the number of persons conveyed by the Prussian railroads in that yea was 9.901,631; of this immense number only one individual was killed, having jumped from a train in motion; only four persons were wounded. By accidents on the line to persons not passengers four were killed and three injured; they were all crossing the rails contrary to the regulations in front of advancing trains. The accidents to employees and laborers on the lines and at the estations were more numerous. Under this head there are it killed and 20 injured. In most of these cases the accident could be traced to their own carelessness. There was one suicide by lying down on the rails before an engine, and another ritrupt of the same kind that aid not prove fatal. Excluding the case of suicide, there were last year 23 fatal accidents on the whole of the Prussian lines, and 27 persons injured. The Prussian calculation states, that in England there were five accidents to every million passengers, while in Prussia there was only one accident to every two millions.

#### TEXAS.

New Orleans Panguer

The mail from El Paso arrived at San An-

The Indians continue as troublesome as ever.

But a short time since they stole seventeen Government animals from Fort Webster, at the copper mines. A party of six ludians were mer at the Pecor. A party of six Indians were met at the Pecos, They met the mail train under a flag of truca, They stated that they were on their way to Presidio to traile; to steal, they doubtless meant. It was generally be-lieved they were part of the same band that attacked Capt. Wallace on his way out. One of the chiefs was dressed in full regimentals. Their animals were all cash.

Commissioner Bartlett left El Paso on the

Commissioner Bartlett left El Paso on the 10th for the Lower Rio Grande by way of Chihuahua, under an escort intrushed him by Col. Van Amburg, the Mexican Militery Commander.

Mr. McManus's merchandise, by way of Santa F, after passing through the Custom-House at El Paso, psying all the duties required, (619 cunts per vera) and receiving the proper papers, was seized on reaching Chihuahua, by order of the military commander. His were all foreign goods.

The good taken out by this route by Miller and Almenderes had passed through the Custom-House in the same way, under protest, by order of Gen. Condé the military commander.

The parties are triving the necessary steps to lay the matter before our Government, through the American Consol.

The authorities in Corpus Christi have prohibited the carrying of arms in places of public across-ment, and also provide that no dogs shall be allowed to run at large without being muzzled.

The Democrats of Galveston, on the 9th

The Democrats of Galveston, on the 9th inst, celebrated the victory of their party in the Presdential election, by firing off a gan for every state that had voted the Fierce and Kang tacket. In the evening a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, accumpated with music. Loud cheers were given to those who had illuminated their houses in honer of the victory. Mr. Crayeroit was injured, though not danger only, by the explosion of a petaril, which he prepared for the occasion and undertook to fire off. The fairly passed off peaceably, and, with this exception, no accident occurred.

The Trinity Advocate mentions that a severe half sterm visited the town or Palestine on the 9th sh. The ground was covered with half stones, and samp of them were as large as a hen s ear. The coton less in the vicinity were semewhat injured.

The Houston Telegraph, speaking of the coton crep, says:

the crop, says:

We visited Austin and Washington Counties a few days since, and were surprised to notice the quantity of cetton still whitening the fields, and which, we were intermed, could not be picked out for want of hands. Most of the planters have raised much more contents they can possibly gather, and they are offering continues wages for hands to pick it out. We are into such that some planters had offered a dollar, and a change and it we could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at these rates. A consideration of the could be obtained at the could be better for the planters if all the cotton now in the fields were decisions.

# A New Steamboat Paddle Wheel.

A New Steamboat Paddle Whech.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

We were invited by Capt. William A. Bury, of Grosse Isle, on Wednesday, to examine the model of a new Padelle Wheel which he has invented, and for which he has entered a cavent at the Patent Olice. The model was roughly put together, but containly exhibited a simple application of well known principle, which if carried out in the construction of wheels of a large size name work a complete alteration in their make.

The wheel which he has invented is formed to all its parts exactly like the paddle wheels of a steamboat, win the exception of the paddle or buckets. In the common paddle wheel the paddle or bucket is asolid oblong heard, instened firmly across the two parallel arms. Is this new wheel a paddle or bucket is affixed to each arm by a strong kinge in the inside corner of the arm. The paddle isse it is an oblong piece of wood, shaped like a wedge and hung in the arm, so that the heavy end is between the arms, and the light end is outside. But the lightest division of the paddle is the most curface, and it is upon this fact the unitry of the invention depends.

For instance, the wheel revolves, the paddle strict the writer, but it is so hung on the arm at a cortain and that the cut-ide corner granually shoke in, and as law wheel revolves, the surface of the paddle strict the writer, but it is so hung on the arm at a cortain and that the cut-ide corner granually shoke in, and as lawned revolves, the surface of the paddle meets the wheel revolves, the paddle rises the heavy cut to fly back against the inside of the arm, and it thus comes out of the water permits the heavy cut to fly back against the inside of the arm, and it thus comes out of greas it back against the inside of the arm, and it thus comes out of greas into or the principle of feathering an our. The paddle, by the simps operation of the principle of the principle of the arm of the revolution of the wheel revolution of the wheel revolution of the wheel meets the second of the principl correspond teathering an oar. The paddle, by the simple operation of the principle of gravitation, remains with its day directly in the line of the revolution of the wheal its the arm passes the perpendicular, when the paddle falls into its place ready to most the pressure of the water as sin.

ster arain. It is well known that in the revolution of the paddle of our ordinary stemmbosts, an immense amount of power is lost by having to lift a heavy weight of water

It is well known that in the revolution of the passus of our ordinary steamhouts, an immense amount of power is lost by having to hit a heavy weight of water with every turn of the crank. Namerous countrivated and inventions have been tried as a means of overcosing and define away with this useless weight which the best is obliged to carry; but we know of more that as not been found too complicated to be useful or available. We have been told that, at each revolution of the whoels of the May Flower, the lift of water by the reclusions of the wheels is equal to eight turn, and the lift increased in proportion to the speed. If the engine makes stateen revolutions in a minute, she has also to expend force enough to lift 128 turns in that time. This is so much dead lose. We do not know that this is precisely the case, but it illustrates in some measure ose of the difficulties of steam navigation, which this means to of Captain Bury a is intended to overcome, and the principal one. There are two others of minor importance. The first is, that in the passage of the paddisticular the whoel-house, it has little or no resistance to crereome from the pressure of the sir. The other is, that in river navigation, where sange are met with, there is little or no danger of the paddies being smashed by coming in contact with them. In regard to the lift water, Cupt. Bury stated that he tried this model, which is about four feet in diameter, in the water, turning it is the rate of thirty revolutions per minute, and a person could remain within two feet of where the paddies came out of the water without being wet.

As the working of this model has shown that the principles on which it is constructed are correct, and that have been which they are subjected. It is thought by those who are used to the making of such wheels came to be put in the arms at any time. But we would less can be put in the arms at any time. But we take the size and the put in the arms at any time. But we take the whole question is revolved into whether large w

TRIEGRAPHIC .- We are gratified to learn that Mr. James Bailey, for the past year assistant operator at the New York office of the Washington and New-Orleans line, has been promoted, and will here-after perform the duties of chief operator—an office which he is eminently qualified to fill in an acceptable The beavy storm of the last twenty-four hours res

dered it difficult to transact any business over the wires yesterday. The House line to Boston was, how ever, in admirable order throughout the whole day and evening, and sent and received, we understand, be tween 300 and 400 private messages, besides two public

reports of several thousand words.

No intelligence has been received from New Orleans since Wednesday forenoon. Last evening the lower line was working to Macon, Georgia, and the Westers (National) line was in communication with Essipor